

Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

BY D. BRADFORD.

LEXINGTON, SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1835.

No. 28. Vol. 50

From the Nashville Union.
PUBLIC MEETING.

On Saturday, June 27th, 1835, according to public notice previously given, a large and highly respectable meeting of the citizens of the city of Nashville and Davidson County, friendly to the election of MARTIN VAN BUREN, of N. York, to the next Presidency, and RICHARD M. JOHNSON, of Kentucky, to the next Vice Presidency of the United States, met at the Court House in this city at 11 o'clock, A. M.

On motion of Andrew Hays, Esq., Col. Robert Weakley, was called to the Chair, and Thomas J. Read, Esq. appointed Secretary. On the further motion of Mr. Hays, Maj. Thomas Claiborne, Colonel Charles I. Love, Capt. Theophilus P. Minor, Dr. E. Breathitt, Dr. James Overton, John McIntosh, and Henry Ewing, Esqrs., were appointed Vice Presidents.

Col. James P. Grundy, then rose, and stated the objects of the meeting, read the correspondence between the President and Vice Presidents of the late Baltimore Convention and Mr. Van Buren, and concluded by an eloquent address in favor of the nominations made by the Convention, of candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States, in the course of which he was repeatedly interrupted by the marked applause of the audience.

After Col. Grundy had concluded his remarks, Mr. Hays again rose, and delivered a powerful and impressive speech in favor of the nominations made at Baltimore, which was received with enthusiastic marks of approbation by the meeting. He concluded by moving that a Committee, consisting of twenty-two, be appointed to prepare and report to the meeting such Preamble and Resolutions as it would be proper to adopt on the occasion.

Whereupon, a Committee for that purpose was appointed, consisting of Andrew Hays, Joseph Phillips, Alfred Bache, Jas. T. Holeman, William L. Washington, William P. Maxey, Thomas L. Gains, Cornelius Connor, Samuel H. Laughlin, John Price, V. P. Winchester, V. K. Stephenson, Samuel W. Hope, William H. Hagan, John Waters, John McN. Robertson, Thomas Hickman, Peyton Robertson, James Condon, Sr., Hugh Allison, and John Davis.

The Committee then retired for a short time, after which:

Col. Samuel H. Laughlin, on their behalf, submitted the subjoined Preamble and Resolutions, which he read in his place, and then moved to have adopted as expressive of the sense of the meeting.

Alfred Bache, Esq., seconded the motion, and concluded by submitting a brief, eloquent and impressive speech in their support. On the question then being put by the Chair, the Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted as follows:

PREAMBLE.

The citizens here assembled, view with regret that division among the republicans of the United States, which is indicated by recent political movements in relation to the approaching presidential election. Viewing as we do, the preservation of the republican party as the surest and best means by which, to secure to all classes of our citizens, equal rights and equal privileges in the control and management of the affairs of government, have thought that a candid and respectful declaration of our opinions, not only a right which we in common possess, but called for by the present political posture of affairs. From the time of the election of the elder Adams to the present, the people of the United States have been divided into two great political parties—Federal and Republican. The first, aiming for an administration of the government by and for the benefit of the few, the latter, contending for popular rights and the general participation of the people in the administration of the government. The contest has been constant and unremitting. Whenever the Federal party has discovered the least prospect of success, it has never failed to apply all its means to draw the powers of the government into its own hands. At one time, owing to the want of vigilance and concert in the republican party, the Chief Magistracy was conferred on the younger Adams against the will of a majority of the nation. This was an evil, to remove which, required great and strenuous exertions—and a repetition of which, should if possible be avoided, by preventing the recurrence of the cause which produced it.

There are now before the people of the United States, three candidates for the Presidency.—Mr. Van Buren, of New York; Judge White, of Tennessee; and Mr. Webster, of Massachusetts. The friends of each are pressing their respective claims vigorously upon the American people. That portion which sustains Mr. Webster insists, that the election must eventually come into the House of Representatives and be there decided; and that his chance for success in the House, will be at least equal to that of any

other candidate. The friends of Judge White insist, that neither Mr. Webster nor any other opposition candidate will be run for the Presidency, and that the contest will be between him and Mr. Van Buren alone.

In behalf of Mr. Van Buren, it is urged, that the great body of the republicans, throughout the Union, are in favor of his election, and he should therefore be preferred.

It is proposed to say a few words in reference to the respective pretensions of each of these candidates, and of the mode by which they respectfully expect to be elected.

Can it be possible, that there is a citizen of Tennessee, who desires to see the election of Chief Magistrate brought before tribunal, where one of the leaders of his party, (Mr. Bargess of Rhode Island,) has declared in a public address, "that when the election comes before the House, the great interest which I have just examined, may be considered and by all parties, such a course of administration as will secure them, be most solemnly stipulated, and when the rights of the people are secured, that House will select the man most likely with safety to all, and glory to our country, to administer the Executive Government. Here Rhode Island will have a voice as loud, a potency as efficient, as the most extensive and powerful State. Never again, do I wish to see a President, in any other manner elected."

Can the proceedings of 1824-5 be so soon forgotten? Mr. Adams was elected in total disregard of the will of the people.—Who that regards the purity or character of our government, can wish to see an election brought into the House of Representatives, where bad men may act corruptly, and where good men may be subjected to the charge of having done so? Whatever may be the wishes of heated and disappointed partisans, we believe the great body of the people of Tennessee entertain no such wish.

We adopt the opinion of Gov. Blount, one of the *patriarchs* of the Republic, after expressing his favorable opinion, partiality and friendship for Judge White. His friends are pushing his claims as earnestly, and unless there be some secret understanding between his friends and the friends of Judge White, as to Mr. Webster's withdrawal, (which we do not believe exists,) there is no authority for the assertion, that he will not be a candidate. The friends of Judge White are compelled to assume a fact, contradicted by the plainest and fullest evidence, when they affirm that the contest is between him and Mr. Van Buren alone. In addition to the nomination made by the members of the Massachusetts Legislature, and the constant advocacy of his claims by the Federal party north of the Potomac; a meeting in pursuance of public notice, of three or four thousand citizens was held in Faneuil Hall, Boston on 28th of May last, at which it was resolved in the most solemn manner, to support Mr. Webster at the approaching Presidential election. In order that their views might not be misunderstood, they declare in the most emphatic manner, "that the time has not come, when any overruling necessity calls upon the Whigs to compromise their principles or desert their own standard; that while they are not responsible for events, they are responsible, sacredly responsible, for their own consistency, their own enduring love of country, and their own fidelity to the constitution; and that whether successful or unsuccessful, whether found in majorities or minorities, a plain path of duty lies before them, from which they cannot depart, without obvious inconsistency and dereliction of duty."

They also resolved, "That under the influence of these feelings and opinions, that we concur in the nomination of Daniel Webster as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, and tender to it, our decided and earnest support—and though others waiver, or falter, or surrender; our purpose, still is not to despair in the cause of liberty and the country, but to meet the crisis with zeal, as well as firmness, and to adhere to what we deem principle and duty let who will follow, or who will fly."

From facts now developed, it would seem that the delusion should no longer be indulged, that no opposition candidate will be run for the Presidency. Mr. Webster is already, and another may become, a candidate hereafter. Those who have made different calculations, have entirely mistaken the character of the Opposition. However radically we differ from them in the principles upon which the government ought to be administered, we never believed they could be brought to act upon the low and driveling principle, of choosing from among their adversaries, him whom they considered the least of evils.

Mr. Van Buren is, as we believe, the choice of the Republican party of the United States. Public opinion designates him as their candidate, long before any other person now before the public was thought of for that office. Hence for several years past, he has been the con-

stant object of attack and abuse from the Opposition. The elections of last year, in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maine, New Hampshire, Georgia, Ohio, and Illinois, turned expressly upon this point. The political battle was fought over him and for him. The Opposition universally urged their objections to him as the successor of the present Chief Magistrate; the friends of the Administration made up the issue upon that point with them, urging his merits and claims on their part, and prevailed in all the States, above named, except one.

If Mr. Van Buren be the choice of the Republican party, as he unquestionably is, he will receive their votes, or the greater part of them, at the approaching election. If they fail of success in electing him, some individual will be elected by the Opposition—and, as we believe, more depends upon those who elect, than upon the individuals who may be elected, we can have no confidence that the measures of this Administration will be carried out in practice. Therefore, without detracting from the merits of others, we are constrained to think, that the only safe course to perpetuate the leading measures and policy of this Administration, is not only to elect a man who is favorable to them, but to elect him by that great political party who stand committed to their support. Then there will be harmony of feeling and concert of action, between all those who are engaged in the pursuit of the same objects—and that new spectacle in this government will not be exhibited, of one political party electing a President, and of his being compelled, either to abandon his principles, or to look to the party who opposed his election for the support of his measures.

We have thought, and still think, that we have been contending for great principles, on which depends the welfare of the country and the preservation of civil liberty; and, that much has been achieved by the present illustrious and patriotic Chief Magistrate, and his friends, in the establishment of these principles. But we have seen with regret, that some of those who, formerly, professed the warmest attachment to the present Executive, are now endeavoring by indirect means to lessen his standing and alienate the affections of his best friends from him. They say, he is attempting *dictation*, that is, when they give to the public an erroneous opinion for him—and he barely replies, "Since I have been in the Executive Chair, I have carefully abstained from all interference with the elective franchise, and have invariably voted upon the principle, that to the people belonged the exercise of this sacred right, uninfluenced by any considerations but those which related to the public good." "All my friends must perceive that to be consistent, my preference as far as men are concerned, ought to be for him who is most likely to be the choice of the great body of republicans." Had he been silent a false impression would have been made on the public mind. If he spoke, he could not have said less. The fact is very apparent, that those pretended friends of his, wished to use his name in favor of Judge White.—But this distinguished patriot, rising above the consideration of men, and taking a comprehensive view of the whole Union and the best interest of his country, disregarding all personal preferences and sectional and local feelings, based his sentiments and opinions on immutable principle.

He might, with great truth, have gone further, and have said, "he was not for Judge White, because he knew he was not the choice of the Republican party, or a tenth part of it—but he confined his response strictly to the unwarrantable allegation which had been made.

It is however, a matter of satisfaction, that the President of the United States, has such a hold upon the affections and confidence of the people of Tennessee, that many of his worst enemies cover and take refuge under his wings. They will abuse and calumniate his friends and his party, but studiously avoid an open assault upon them. They know full well, that the brave, chivalrous and intelligent people, will not desert the man, who led them on to victory and renown, against the enemies of their country, and who in the civil department of the government, in addition to the great benefits conferred on the whole country, has done so much to elevate and give character and celebrity to our State. They, therefore, *praise* the man they hate, or to Mr. Van Buren, the friends of Mr. Van Buren say, the reason of their greater hostility to him than to Judge White, arises from his greater efficiency in opposing them and carrying on the measures of this Administration; and that in proportion so hatred, should be our attachment to him, as he has incurred their hatred by rendering service to us and our measures, and that they dread his elevation, because he will have more power to perfect that which has already been so gloriously begun."

We are of the opinion that the great measures of this Administration should be carried out, and become the settled

policy of the country; and that this can best be done by those, or the great body of those, who have commenced and carried them on to their present stage. The Republican party are those, who have assisted the present Chief Magistrate in these measures thus far. If they are divided and broken up, no reasonable man can suppose a continuation of these measures will be effected by their enemies, who have steadily and uniformly opposed them.

If Mr. Van Buren be the choice of the Republican party, as he unquestionably is, he will receive their votes, or the greater part of them, at the approaching election. If they fail of success in electing him, some individual will be elected by the Opposition—and, as we believe, more depends upon those who elect, than upon the individuals who may be elected, we can have no confidence that the measures of this Administration will be carried out in practice. Therefore, without detracting from the merits of others, we are constrained to think, that the only safe course to perpetuate the leading measures and policy of this Administration, is not only to elect a man who is favorable to them, but to elect him by that great political party who stand committed to their support. Then there will be harmony of feeling and concert of action, between all those who are engaged in the pursuit of the same objects—and that new spectacle in this government will not be exhibited, of one political party electing a President, and of his being compelled, either to abandon his principles, or to look to the party who opposed his election for the support of his measures.

If Mr. Van Buren be the choice of the present Chief Magistrate, and will support his Administration in good faith, until the expiration of his term of service.

Resolved, That we have unabated confidence in the wisdom and integrity of the present Chief Magistrate, and will support his Administration in good faith, until the expiration of his term of service.

Resolved, That MARTIN VAN BUREN, of New York, ought to be supported at the next election for President of the United States, and we will use all fair and honorable means in our power to secure his election.

Resolved, That as the Hon. RICHARD M. JOHNSON, has not, so far as we have learned, accepted the nomination for the Vice Presidency, we deem it premature to say more, than that, we will support him, or any other individual, who may be the candidate of the Republican party, for the Vice Presidency of the United States.

Resolved, That the editors of the

Nashville Union, Republican, and Banner, be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting in their respective papers.

On motion of V. P. Winchester, Esq.

the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a Committee of Vigilance and Correspondence, consisting of thirty-four members, be appointed.

Whereupon the following gentlemen

were appointed to be of the said Committee, viz:

Felix Robertson, V. P. Winchester,

Samuel H. Laughlin, John McIntosh, Dr.

John Irwin, Dr. James Overton, John R.

Burke, Dr. James Young, Dr. John W.

Watters, George S. Smith, Robert Gibson,

Dr. Thomas R. Jennings, Thomas J.

Read, James P. Grundy, Cornelius Connor,

Joseph Anderson, Richard Garrett,

Robert McCulloch, Thomas G. Masterson, Liston E. Temple, Mason Vannoy,

A. B. Burgess, John Austin, George W.

Lattimore, Isaac C. Benson, Dr. J. Al-

loway, Timothy Kezer, Orville Loving,

John Hall, Thomas Allison, H. McNish,

J. H. Hough, C. Y. Hooper and A. Bache.

The meeting then adjourned.

R. WEAKLY, Chairman.

T. Claiborne,

J. McIntosh,

C. I. Love,

T. P. Minor,

E. B. Breathitt,

J. Overton,

H. Living.

T. J. READ, Secretary.

Vice Presidents.

As difficulties but incite,

The impetuous mind to father daring,

His swollen tongue tho' oft he'd bite,

Yet will he still continue swearing;

While deeper his potations grow,

His patriotism 'gins to flow;

He daunts the fool who does not think

A man to drunksies should drink;

He politicks his op'site party,

Is visited with curses heavy;

Till his noise shows he has from glorious,

Gone a step farther to

EMPHATIC.

As a crowded house the throng

Fast to the door are borne along,

Shoulder to shoulder, hip to hip—

All the ideas by liquor wrought

Are in a chaos sudden brought

Upon the boozed lip;

Outward rushing,

The crowd each other's step embarrasses;

So one word o'er another trips

Upon the fatigued biter's lips;

Though pressed not half as pressed, in vain

You strive his meaning to attain,

His words but put himself in pain,

And serve the listener to harass;

Forthwith it rises to the equal ic

As if each word is in italics;

With gestures odd, and upraised hand,

He emphasizes 'f and and—

Till, to all present, 'tis notorious

That he has reached the order

GLORIOUS.

As difficulties but incite,

The impetuous mind to father daring,

His swollen tongue tho' oft he'd bite,



"The Star-Spangled Banner, long may it wave
O'er the Land of the Free and home of the brave."

NATIONAL NOMINATION!!
FOR NEXT PRESIDENT,
Martin Van Buren,
OF NEW YORK.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
Richard M. Johnson,
OF KENTUCKY.

ANDREW JACKSON,
"Who fills so vast a space in the public eye, and
whose personal and official character, gives him a
sway unequalled in this country, and perhaps in
any other. He was visibly marked by the hand
of Nature for a brilliant career; and qualified by
lofty and stern attributes, both moral and intellectual,
for the high destiny which he has been sum-
moned to fill in the world."—Col. Johnson at the
Thames Dinner.

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.
No maxim is better received, or considered more
certainly true than that "trade will regulate itself
and find its level"—yet for want of management
and a correct understanding of our just claims,
we every where see the most proportionate profits
arising from labor and the unreasonable distinction
and difference in prices.

I can perceive no reason why the profits arising
from the culture of a good plantation in the lati-
tude of 37 and 8 degrees should differ, or be less
than the cultivation of a similar plantation in 29,
3 and 4; yet there is a marked difference and the
inhabitants are spreading like a great wave of the
ocean, from their own desirable homes into the
first, to find places to transplant themselves into
the second.

A little well timed reflection would stop the mad
caravan and commence the miscalculating many,
thus engaged, of the absurdity of their pursuit.
Why should the planting in Kentucky be less profit-
able than in Louisiana, or Mississippi, in other
words, why should the raising of hemp and grain
be less profitable than the raising of cotton and sugar?
Although trade will find its level, it is often
very tardy, and much inconvenience is felt and
loss sustained before such level is found. Trade
should be aided, not by government alone, for that
often in assisting one branch of business, does that
injustice to another. The proper aids are indi-
vidual exertion, well directed and good arrangement.
Labor misapplied, is labor lost. The
principle reason why Kentucky has been so
concerned, is that she has been compelled to de-
pend on a domestic or home market for sales of
the products from agriculture. The purchasers
have been comparatively few in number, who have
so concerned, that rivalship has been kept down,
and the prices pretty much what the purchasers
have been pleased to give us. This with a few
exceptions has been the case with hemp, horses,
hogs and bullocks. In the south, the cotton and
sugar states have been borne up by foreign competi-
tion, in which there can be no concert nor pledges
of concert. At one and the same time the ves-
sels of all the manufacturing and carrying nations
are buying in freight for cargoes of cotton, compos-
ed of traders of different languages wholly unknown
to each other, no privy—no connection—noting
can be arrayed, nor an agreement made amongst
the rival incongruous purchasers, manufacturers,
carriers and speculators. Amidst the confusion
of such materials the commodity must rise to a
fair price and attain its proper level; but in Ken-
tucky we depend upon a home market, the pur-
chasers are the manufacturers, living near neighbors
to each other, the whole concern can be co-
ordinated at any given point by day or by night in
half an hour, and in such meeting (often in con-
clave) the price is settled for the present or ensu-
ing season; whilst we, the laborious growers of
the article, influenced by our short sighted calcu-
lations, often misled by concerting tales, and often
compelled by necessities, real or imaginary, to
force off or let go the article at a most reduced
price. Thus the purchasers uniting for mutual
advantage have the means of calling in the raw
material at their own price; in addition to this,
they have had the principal control of the money
market, whereby they have wielded a most dis-
proportionate influence. So that the prices given
have been more the result of liberality than neces-
sity, and we have more right to applaud than com-
plain.

The planters have no means of counterbalanc-
ing these advantages, they are too numerous to act
in concert, their means of obtaining information
too limited; besides their wants of necessities are
too multitudinous to arrange the necessary defen-
sive operations.

The ready would be, etherto receive the rent
in hemp, so much hemp per acre, up to suffer the
tenant to have the option of bonding the debt by
giving good security, with interest from the date
until paid. Landlords seldom have urgent calls
for the rent; but from the fear of losing it or from
discontents which often arise betwixt landlords
and tenants, no indulgence is given and suits by
action of debt by dispersing are pressed with great
urgency. The short sighted creditor wholly un-
conscious of the injury he does himself by forcing
the staple of his country into market thus prema-
turely, hereby regulating and keeping down the
price of his own hemp as well as that of the com-
munity generally. This evil corrected together
with the erecting of individual stone houses for
the safe keeping of the article, would at once pre-
vent precipitate sales and put it in the power of every
grower to obtain a fair equivalent for the labor
or raising it.

Though the tenor of my remarks seem to cast
censure on the manufacturer, nothing is farther
from my views. There is nothing unfriendly to
that interest contemplated. We can do nothing
without manufacturers, there is no opposition in
the two interests, they are accordant and united.
Often men of small capital become manufacturers,
there all is risk, a single spark may and has

ruined the best budding prospect. They have a
great deal at stake, vast sums to be promptly paid
out for the raw material, for labor and for provi-
sions, he ought to make money fast, and has
generally done so, no man in any country has accu-
mulated faster than the industries hemp manu-
facturer when blessed with good luck. Whilst he
seems to obtain the article unreasonably low, it is
the way of the world it is our fault not his, and
whilst I press the corrective here suggested they
tend to his advantages as well as to ours. (The
reader will know that I have no allusion to the pri-
ces of the present day. They are high and I fear
too high for substantial benefit; but my reflections
arise from a contemplation of the past rates and
future prospects of the hemp market.) The cause
of the present rise is, deficiency in the article
or anticipated deficiency owing to the increase of
factories and the shortness of the last year's crop.
If the whole stock of the country was confined to
the product of the last year, there would indeed
be great deficiency, but it is not the fact, but
little over half the supply of the present year was
raised the last year, the residue were crops reserved
the preceding one, two and three years. The
old stock will be worked off the present season
and whatever may be the abundance of the grow-
ing crop (and never crop looked more promising)
the prices must certainly keep good the next year,
the whole increased demand having to be supplied
by a single year's exertion. Yet astonishing to
tell, many foreboding planters are so short sighted
as to be now engaging all they make at six dollars
for the future year, thereby ruining the market
and depriving themselves and their other brothers
of the sod, of near one half of what they have a
full and fair right to expect, were they to act as
they should. More of this in my next.

PENN.

THE MAR CLAIM.

Our readers in this vicinity have late-
ly heard considerable about the Mar

claim, and there is a Mar stock in the
market, in which it is said considerable

speculations have been made. The fol-
lowing account of the origin and nature

of this claim, is given in the Lexington
Recorder, and probably comes from a
gentleman at that place who has paid

much attention to the investigation of the

subject.—Portland Advertiser.

The Earl of Mar.—This nobleman, who
commanded the army of the pretender
in the Scottish rebellion of 1

said to have left a son and a daughter at
Newcastle upon Tyne, when he and the
unfortunate prince made their escape in-
to France. Soon after, the son, quite a

boy, came to America, and landed at
Portsmouth, N. H. where he lived a short
time, and finally married in Kittery, in this

country. After the British Govern-
ment granted a pardon to the Earl, with

permission for him to return to his estate at
Newcastle, he sent for his son, who went to England, and had an interview with
his father. It was agreed that the son
should return to America, and accom-
pany his wife to England but circumstan-
ces of an extraordinary nature detained
him for two or three years in this country,
at last he was suddenly taken sick and died.

He left six children, who settled in dif-
ferent parts of Maine and New Hamp-
shire, from whom originated nearly all

this part of America who bear the name of Mar.
The heirs have lately taken

measures to recover the immense prop-
erty left by the Earl of Mar in England,
and have sent an agent to Newcastle upon

Tyne for this purpose. The proper-
ty is said to amount to the enormous sum
of sixty or eighty millions of dollars.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the ship Rhone, Capt. Rockett, at

New York from Havre, the editors of the
Journal of Commerce have received Par-
tials to 31st of May inclusive, and have

Havre to the 1st of June.

Capt. Rockett states that the Report

on the Indemnity Bill was to be made in
the Chamber of Peers on the 4th day of

June, and that the debate would com-
mence on the Monday following. The

general impression was, that the bill
would pass as it came from the Chamber
of Deputies, though some supposed that the
conditional clause inserted on motion of Gen.

Valaze, would be stricken out.

The question of complying with the demand of the Queen of Spain for an ar-
med intervention on the part of France, was still undecided.

We give below a number of quotations from different Par-
is journals, expressive of their views on

the subject. There is evidently a strong
reluctance to engage in this new crusade,
the beginning of which is more easily seen than the end.

The Chamber of Peers were still occu-
pied with the "Monster Trial."

The French squadron lately fitting
out at Toulon was on the point of sail-
ing for Greece, but was detained by easterly winds.

It consists of three ships of the line and a frigate.

Accounts from Constantinople state
that a number of fires had lately occurred

there, one of which destroyed 10 houses.

The cholera had broken out at Mag-
dala (Africa). Up to the 17th of May,
none but Moors and Jews had been at-
tacked.

A line of steamboats is about to be es-
tablished between Havre and Brighton,
Eng. A boat is to run in each direction
once a week.

The Courier de l'Isere announce that the
manufactories of Lyons are at this

moment in full work, and so numerous
are the orders for silk goods for America,
that at present not one half of them can

be executed. A rise in wages has taken
place in consequence.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The packages Francis Dejean,
son, from Havre, May 19th, and Capt.

N. Y., from Liverpool, arrived at New York
on Saturday afternoon. The latter sailed on the
25th, and brought Liverpool papers of that

date, including London dates of the 26th. They

contain very little intelligence of interest. We

are indebted to the Mercantile Advertiser for a

slip containing the news brought by them. Nothing
of importance had been done in the British
Parliament.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

There was a panic in the London Stock Ex-
change on the 21st, 22d and 23d of May—Con-
sols fell to 91 3/8, and all the floating securities

were seriously depreciated. In the foreign market,
the alarm was still greater, and the fluctuations

had not been equalled in the last twelve

years. Spanish Bonds were down at 49, rose to

54, and closed at 51 1/2. Columbian Bonds fell

to about 37 or 38, for it was barely possible to ob-
tain any correct price, and closed at 39, and at

one time such was the alarm prevailing that no

buyers could be found, business being absolutely

suspended. Portuguese Bonds fell to 92, but in a

few minutes, without any intermediate price, they

rose to 93 and fluctuated violently between 94 and

97, closing at 96. The Spanish Scrip equally af-
fected, having been down at 6 discount, for which it

closed at 24 discount, and closed at 5 discount.

The cause of all this was inexplicable.

London, Monday evening 25th.—There has

been a cessation of the panic of the latter part of
the past week, but the speculation has been on a

very limited scale to day, and the reaction has

been very unimportant; when the extraordinary

depreciation of the various Securities is consid-
ered.

Consols, early in the day, were done at 91 1/2 and

closed at 92 1/2 and closed at this latter price.

Discounts of good commercial paper have not

been very difficult, but the rate of interest is high.

In the foreign market the Spanish and Po-

rtuguese Bonds have been the chief objects of spec-
ulation, but in them the variation in value has been

slight, the market having been entirely free from

that violent fluctuation by which it was marked on

Thursday and Friday. Spanish Bonds at the

close of the business to day were 52 1/2, and the

Scrip left off at a discount of 3 1/2, in Port-
uguese there was a tolerable steady market, but

without any material alteration in price, the clo-
sing price being at 97.

In the South American Securities, also, the

transactions have been on a minor scale.

Columbian Bonds left off at 114. Chilean at

51, and Brazilian at 55.

The intelligence from Mexico has had little ef-
fect on the Stock, which, at the close of business,

was 114.

France.—The advices from Paris are to the

24th. We see nothing in them in regard to A-

merican affairs. The Court of Peers were pro-
ceeding slowly with the trial of the Lyons pris-
oners.

Louis Philippe, it appears, is becoming desirous

of propitiating the good people of Lyons by a

Royal pardon. The 500,000 francs which were

to have been paid to the Duke of Dalmatia as the

price of three pictures of which the Duke is pos-
sessed were to be expended in extraordinary pur-
chases of goods manufactured in the city of Lyons.

The Chancery of Deputies has rejected the pro-
position for reducing the force at present kept up

at Algiers.

There is in the Chamber of Deputies on the

23d, upon the report of the Committee

relating to the case of M. M. Cornelin and Puy-
raveau was extremely animated. M. Cornelin

spoke at length in explanation of the course he

had adopted. The explanations he had given re-
specting his signature were given as a personal

matter freely and candidly. He considered the

conduct of the Peers as an unconstitutional inter-
ference with the rights of the Chamber.

The speech of M. Cornelin gave the tone to the debate, and the comment upon the Chamber of Peers assumed

a most violent character. The President inter-
posed his authority to temper the storm; but at

that period the reporters of the press interposed

their opinions. This extraordinary

LEXINGTON.

SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1835.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.

RICHARD HAWES, of Clark.

CHILTON ALLAN, do

STATE SENATE.

ROGER QUARLES,

AARON K. WOOLLEY.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THOMAS A. RUSSELL,

ROBT. WICKLIFFE, Jr.

JACOB HUGHES,

ROBERT INNES,

JOHN CURD.

County Court.—Oliver Keen, Esq.

who was commissioned Sheriff of Fayette county, presented to the Court on Monday last his commission, and offered to qualify as Sheriff—the Court, however, refused to qualify him, as Mr. Sheriff Thompson had not served his constitutional term of two years, which will not expire until the second Monday in August.

The venerable and universally respected Chief Justice Marshall, departed this life at Philadelphia, on the 6th inst.

President Jackson left Washington on the 6th instant for the Rip Raps, where he intends to remain for some time.

The observations of PENN, in this day's Gazette, are not unworthy the attention of the cultivators of the soil in Kentucky. There is a mutual dependence of the producer and the manufacturer, on each other—and any course which may operate to the injury of the one, must necessarily affect the other. The subject treated of by PENN, is really of more vital importance, sectionally, to us, than the absorbing one of who shall be our next President. But we leave PENN to advocate his own cause, being fully able to do it ample justice.

The Kentucky association Stock Fair for 1835, is advertised in the Observer and Intelligencer to take place on Friday and Saturday, the 11th and 12th of September next.

Mr. Clayton, the intrepid Aeronaut, ascended in Balloon at Cincinnati on the 4th July, with the intention of proceeding to the Atlantic Ocean.—He encountered rain and ice, and after throwing out all his ballast, his instrument and clothing, was compelled to descend, after traveling 100 miles.

Although Mr. C. did not succeed in his attempt to reach the Atlantic, yet his two ascensions have exceeded those of any other Aeronaut; and we have but little doubt he will yet make the journey in less than a day.

called on for a speech—who (being always at home,) remarked that after two forty-two pounds had been used in the action, it would be folly to introduce a pocket pistol.

Not having been present at the treat, we have gathered the foregoing from conversations in the streets. Since writing which, we have read an account in the Intelligencer, with the toasts drunk on the occasion; and as we learn explanation of some toasts were demanded and given at the carousel, we may, when leisure permits, ask an explanation of some as published.

In the correspondence as published in the Observer and the Intelligencer, the letter of invitation to Mr. P. bears date the 7th of July, and the acceptance the 7th of June.

The following remarks were prepared for the last Gazette, and intended as an introduction to the Circular of A. B. Johnson, Esq., inserted in that number, but were shoved out for want of room. We again invite those who have not read the letter, to avert to the last Gazette, and give it a candid perusal.

History was not designed solely to transmit the knowledge of events from one generation to another; but to enable those who live in after times to profit by the errors which may have been previously committed. It is and has been matter of astonishment to the reflecting mind, that, so little advantage has been taken by the ambitious, though well informed of the many treasons which have been presented to them. Of these many instances would be cited; but the historical parts in the letter of A. B. Johnson, published in this day's Gazette, will be amply sufficient, without travelling further back. Judge White has long sustained a high character, and stood as a prominent man with the democracy of the country. Having neglected to profit by the monitions of history, what are now his prospects? The Miser, who would not be content with a golden egg every day, ripped up his goose, and his future golden prospects were entirely blighted.

We have always had a high opinion of Judge White; but his hasty ambition, has induced him to "pass the Rubicon," and his political fate is sealed. The letter of Mr. Johnson is well worth an attentive perusal, and we recommend it specially to our political opponents; as long as an endour, if the destinies of the distinguished individuals named by him, would not have been essentially different, but for the ambition with which they were haunted.

For the Gazette.

THE DRAMA.

A very respectable theatre has been arranged in the Masonic Hall, and a company of performers under the management of Mr. Forbes, a highly talented and tasteful actor, have already presented to crowded audiences many pleasing plays. Being a lover of the histrionic art, and anxious to encourage theatrical exhibitions, we availed ourselves of a sight a few evenings since, and was most agreeably surprised to find things go off so much after the Eastern manner. The actors all seem to have a just conception of the characters to be enacted, and to speak of any one of them separately, would be doing the corps, as a body, injustice; we are then satisfied to compliment Mr. Forbes, the manager, for his efforts and success, and express a hope that he may be still encouraged as heretofore.

Q.

In closing an article of some length, Eastern Argus makes the following observations, to which we invite the attention of all who wish not to become seriously involved in the insecure speculations which are invited by the abundance of money now in circulation.—ED. GAZ: We have already remarked, that the loans of the Bank have been increased, during the last seven months, over seventeen millions of dollars, at the rate of two millions five hundred thousand per month! Its circulation has increased within the same period, over six millions of dollars, until it has reached an amount greater than at any one time before, since the Bank commenced its operations. As a natural, perhaps an unavoidable effect of this enlargement of its business, the State Banks have extended theirs also. The result is, that the country is flooded with a paper currency. A factious and powerful stimulus has been given to all sorts of Trade. Every where around us business appears to be brisk. The old channels of trade are filled and enterprise is every where opening new ones. Speculations are carried to an extent scarcely ever before witnessed in this country. Pecuniary obligations are willingly incurred to almost any amount. The doors of the Banks are thrown open and every facility cheerfully rendered. Men who, in ordinary times, would shrink from the slightest risk, now find themselves deal-

ing in thousands and hundreds of thousands, and staking their all on the prospect of a most hazardous and contingent profit. Jobbing in stocks has itself become a regular business. They tremble on the changes of Boston and New York with as lively a sensibility to passing events, as on those of London or Paris. Fortunes are made by a dash of the pen. Men are ready to make heavy investments when there is but the remotest chance of a profitable return. The spirit of speculation, so intoxicating at all times, seems almost to have reached the wildness of a mania.

To such periodical extremes of delusive prosperity our history is no stranger. The years 1818, 1825 and 1831 will not soon be forgotten. A revulsion must come; and if millions are not involved in ruin it will be because a timely precaution has averted the calamity. The U. S. Bank has been mainly instrumental in fomenting this unsound and unhealthy condition of things. It is preparing to lend its cooperation to one of its favorite candidates in the coming Presidential election. It is placing, as far as possible, the country with a paper currency. The result has been, that the current of specie which has been flowing in upon us has already changed its direction and become an article of export. Since the first of May, exports of specie from Boston and New York alone have amounted to one million and a quarter of dollars! When this drain shall have left us at the mercy of the Bank directory, the screws will be turned. The Bank will plead the approaching termination of its charter. It will present the American people the alternative of another pressure or the election of President pledged to its charter. Within the space of a few months sixty millions of loans, and twenty-two millions of circulation, will be withdrawn by a series of artfully contrived and rapid curtailments. The State Banks, in self-defence, must proceed *parri passu* with its movements. Those who have been injudiciously extending their commercial operations, who have run the headlong career of wild speculation, will find themselves an easy and hopeless prey to the political machinations of the Bank. The drain of specie will have been setting abroad in a profuse and steady current. Groaning under the afflictions of an unsound and depreciated currency, the community will lie prostrate at the mercy of a monied corporation. "Favor to friends but persecution to foes" will be the watchword under which the Bank will enter the political mele.

With the vast power it possesses in its organization, in its immense loans and circulation, which operate as the lever, with which to move the public interest—the Bank in 1826, will present a spectacle of another struggle of insane ambition, to beat down every obstacle that opposes its advance to a perpetual monopoly.—

Truly it is that the present course of the Bank may be reconciled to another supposition. It may be gathering in a large harvest of profit to compensate its stockholders for the immense sums, it has expended in buying up presses and in endeavoring to secure its re-charter. But the past reads us awful lessons of the Bank's ambition, and its disregard of every thing but its own individual purposes. Its extension of business as it grows to the termination of its charter, may well awaken the suspicion of a people, who have been more than once vexed by the tyranny of the Bank. Let every eye rest upon it. Let no man blind himself to suffer himself to be blinded to the wilful movements of an institution, that has manifested a disposition equal to its power, to bring any and every calamity upon the country, provided only it could thereby secure its re-charter.

Mr. & Mrs. Barry's

INSTITUTION

FOR YOUNG LADIES.

The regular annual vacation of this Institution, is postponed until the 1st Oct., in place of 1st August, as has been the custom heretofore. Pupils will be received at any time previous to that period.

For Terms apply at the Institution.

Lex. July 1, 1835—26-1m

NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY STOCK. Wanted to purchase a few hundred Shares. DAVID A. SAYRE.

June 19, 1835—24-1f

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

The subscribers, as associated Principals,

propose opening in Lexington, on Monday,

the 6th of July next, a permanent institution for

the education of Young Ladies. While their

primary object will be to impart a sound, thorough

course of instruction, with direct reference to the

judicious developments of the intellects and the

cultivation of the moral characters of those com-

mitted to their charge, those branches commonly

styled ornamental, shall receive due attention.

Believing that no course of education can be

thorough or judicious, in which the Sacred

Scriptures are neglected, the higher classes will have

assigned them one recitation a week in the Bible.

A sound and practical exposition of the Sacred Vol-

ume, embracing the collateral subjects, will be in-

cluded, without the slightest attempt to create a

secular bias.

It is thought by those that have given this sub-

ject much attention, that a cross of the Bakewell

on the common or part blooded Merino Sheep of

Kentucky will be of great utility, by which a much

heavier carcass and heavier fleeces will be obtained

—yielding a description of wool well adapted to

family purposes, and for the manufacture of coarse

and negro clothing, besides the great increased value

of the carcass, worth to the butcher double the

money now paid for mutton of the common breed.

To import such a Ram from England to Ken-

tucky, would cost six hundred dollars.

Mr. Seymour purchased two young Ewes of the same

breed from the celebrated flock of Mr. Barney near

Philadelphia, which cost fifty dollars each on Mr.

Barney's farm. These three sheep are now in the

neighborhood of Lexington,—I purpose to sell

half the interest in the three to any gentleman

that would take a lively interest in extending the

breed; for the sum of three hundred dollars. The

Buck to be let to Ewes at ten dollars each, or to

purchase a sufficient number of Ewes to breed

from, and sell the young ones, to make it an equal

joint concern in risk, disbursements, expense, profit, &c.

A sample of the Bucks' fleece may be seen on

application to Mr. Richard Curr, Lexington, who

will give information where the three sheep may

be seen. If I do not make a satisfactory dispo-

sition of them before the first of August, they will

be removed from the neighborhood of Lexington,

near Ghent, Gallatin county, Kentucky.

GEO. N. SANDERS.

Lex. June 20, 1835—26-3t

Mr. Seymour,

Sir—I have this day received of Mr. Cunning-

ham as directed by you for the young

Ram, imported by me in the ship *Maid*, from

Hull; and subjoin, as you requested, particula-

res of his descent.

He was lamb'd late in March 1833, from an

Ewe descended from the flocks of the celebrated

Mr. Champion, and by a Ram of the Holderness

breed, raised by Edward Ormeley, Esq. of Salter

near Hull, and sold by him for the sum of eighty

pounds Sterling.

I am, sir, yours very respectfully,

A. H. GOSSIP.

The Observer & Reporter will insert the above

3 weeks and charge G. N. S.

NOTICE,

TO persons having business with the Patent

Office. The Patent Law directs, that "every

inventor, before he presents his petition to the

Secretary of State, signifying his desire of obtain-

ing a patent, shall pay half to the Treasury thirty dol-

ars, and take duplicate receipts, one of which re-

ceipts he shall deliver to the Secretary of State,

when he presents his petition."

It has been the practice in many cases, to send

the money above mentioned to the Secretary of

State, or to the Superintendent of the Patent Of-

fice, but in future, all applicants for patents will

conform to the directions of the law on the subject,

and make the required payments into the Treas-

ury.

It will be a compliance with the law, in this re-

spect, to pay the money to the Treasurer of the

United States, at Washington, or to his credit in

any one of the selected depository Banks. The re-

ceipts should statutorily be made, and for what object.

As a notice to this effect was published on

A LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING in the Post Office, at Lexington Ky., which will be returned to the General Post Office as dead letters, if not taken out in 3 months.

Adams, William Akin, Samuel—2
Adams, Thomas Adkins, Nancy B
Adams, James M Asher, William
Alexander, Thomas Ashey, Benjamin
Anderson, Andrew—2 Ansel, Henry
Allen, Jane Ansel, Charles B
Allen, G W B

Batchelor, G A Thomas Bowyer, John
Baxter, B Boworth, Samuel
Barbee, J Brooks, Millie
Berryman, John S Brougham, William
Bradley, Francis Brooks, Albert G
Barker, Walter Baumgärtner, Jacob
Baxter, Millie Burton, Rev Mr
Bianchini, Zerilda miss Bush, Frederick
Benn, A Buckner, Sarah F mrs
Baxter, Miles Buckner, R H Esq
Bartee, George Bullock, Thomas
Bell, Robert or John Buiridge, Sidney
Bewfare, Eliza Jane Bryan, Enoch
Brien, Katharine mrs Bryan, William
Boots, Francis—2 Bryant, Elizabeth mrs
Bulcher, II Bryant, Jesse
Buxer, Thomas C Bryant, Katharine mrs
Brooks, Winnie miss

Clibourn, Solomon Coox, John
Clabourn, Edward Conner, Mary F mrs
Cuthers, J F Conley, Alexander
Cassell, Samuel F Clemen, B B
Cassell, Henry Collins, William & H II
Campbell, Francis Coglan, Curielius
Craig, Silas Corder, Stephen T
Callaghy, Michael Jos Cox, Cuveian M
Caldwell, Ann mrs Cox, George
Campbell, Robert Custis, William II B
Clark, Edward Cross, Robert
Carroll, William II Cromwell, Oliver
Cuthers & Alexander, Cromwell, Elizabeth mrs
Messis, Couk, Isaac Cromwell, Elizabeth mrs
Couch, Daniel Q Cromwell, Nathaniel—2

Daniel, John S Devo, James
Davis, Joseph Dennis, Obed F
Davis, James—3 Diamond, Joseph
Dawson, Benjamin Duwing, William—2
Davis, Andrew Douglas, Samuel
Daniels, Norman N Donnelly, Daniel
Davis, Able G esq Devally, James—2
Devenport, David Dunn, James—2
Davis, Lloyd Dunlap, Katharine mrs
Davis, William V Duncan, Joseph
Dunison, George M—2 Demson, George E

Eastin, II J Ershine, G
Evans, J G Ellis, Paul S
Ewing, Emilie mrs Ellis, Jesse
Everett, Samuel D Ellington, Mr
Emerson, E Elston, Allen

Fitzgerald, Scott T⁴ Ford, William—2
Fitzpatrick, Edmond Ford, Samuel J M—2
Field, E II Ford, Mary Jane mrs
Fields, Tabitha mrs Ford, Thomas
Finell, John Fuks, Grandison

Graham, Mr Gibson, Tobias
Guthmey, Owen G Gibson, Mary Ann mrs
Graves, Catharine mrs Gilman, Harry
Graves, Sidow mrs Gregg, Samuel
Gray, Austin E Glespie, Wm
Gray, Elizabeth miss Goodman, Hy
Graham, Alfred Brown & Gorin, messrs
Gaines, Abine W Gordon, John
Gaines, C M miss Gordon, Susan mrs
Gains, F S Grimes, Solomon
Gano, Samuel Groville, W G
Gause, Duct Benj Green, Emily miss

Headley, Marshall Hecker, II
Haw, Justus Henderson, James
Hall, James II—2 Henderson, Thomas
Hampton, John Hevelly, John—3
Harp, Conrod Holcer, Samuels
Happy, Jusephus Howard, Benjamin
Hatcher, John Holtzwarth, Elizabeth mrs
Harper, John Hulcup, Milu
Hartman, Thomas P Holmes, Robert
Harrison, James W Hopkins, Eliza L miss
Harrison, John P Hopkins, Lucian
Harris, Harriet Swiss Innes, Robert Col
Ireland, Lucinda Innes, Charlotte M
Irvine, Stephenson Innes, Robert Col
Jeuda, Robert Johnson & Reynolds,
Jeter, Elisha messrs
Jackson, Rev Mr Johnson, E
Jackson, Thomas Johnson, Nos
Johns, Franklin Jones, Merchant
Jones, Eliza miss

Kelly, Samuel P Kemp, Levi
Kelly, James Kevé, John
Kellog, John A—3 Kimble, John or Daniel
King, W B Kimble, James
Keuday, Watheu—2 Knowlton, J J
Kony, Robert P

Lane, Elizabeth Lewis, Hugh A II—3
Lawson, Hugh A II—3 Lewis, John
Lewis, Isaac Lewis, Isaac B
Lewin, Mrs widow Luisen, George M Jr
Lusey, James Lockhart, Mr
Linden, John—2 Luquay, Winnie mrs
Long, Gabriel Lumpkin, John
Lytte, George

Mannion, Thomas Lewis, desiro
Matthews, Sarina mrs Long, James II
Marshall, Agtha mrs Louis, Margaret B
Mackay, Benjamyn Lockhart, Mr
Morton, James Moore, Nathaniel—3
Mossall, A Moore, James
Martin, Jefferson Moore, William A R
Martin, John B—2 Moran, Mr
Martin, Asa C Morgan, Matilda
Mason, Henry D—2 Morgan, Gilbert Rev
Menel, William S Morris, Anne
Miller, John—2 Munroe, Nathan W
Miller, Isaac Murphy, Isaac
McAfee, John McLean, Alexander
McAfee, Jonathan McNeilly, Benjamin—2
McFarlin, Levin McConnell, Curry
McManus, Thomas McCrossky, Malvina
McLain, John R McTyre, Larkin
McNol, James

Naylor, John Norton, B miss
Nevilleton, Gilbert Norwood, Mr
Nevin, William Norish, Eliza
Nevin, D Null, Jacob

O'Carroll, Peter—2 Offutt, Samuel R
Owen, Robert B Oliver, Robert

Park, Emilia Poge, C II
Parson, Allen Pie, Freeman
Payne, Ellen mrs Pike, Jacob II Capt
Palmer, Francis R Potts, Thomas & David
Payne, Elizabeth mrs Potts, Willis
Pearson, John S Posey, M B Doct
Perry, Elizabeth Port, James M
Petty, Renate Pollen, Sarah

R Raymond, Chas Robertson, George
Renshaw, Charles Roden, Polly Mrs
Reed, Benj—2n Rodes, Jos W
Reynolds, Mary A miss Rungis, James—3
Reynolds, Valeria Runnels, Muigan
Reynolds, Thos W D—2 Rogers, Thos J
Rice, Andrew Rogers, Thomas Jefferson
Rush, Julia Rollins, James W
Rice, J Lieutenant Ross, Mr
Reader, Wm Runyan, John
Rush, Jacob Runnels, Morgan
Riley, Mary miss Russell, James A
Ritter, James Rynn, John
Robinson, Mary J miss Ryan, Martin
Robinet, Jaspa Robins, Mary miss

S Sallee, Daniel Smith, Tom
Sharkey, William Smith, John S
Stafford, James M Smith, Jackson
Sacket, Israel Smith, Mario
Sanders, Thos Smith, Jasper—2
Sandels, William Spelman, C H
Steele, Brice Spenger, Francis
Smedley, Samuel Simonds, Ephraim
Smedley, Daniel Sims, Lessson
See, Adam Sojner, John II
Shelby, R P Col Shuan or Shenn, M A
Sheashin, Patrick Shipp, Dorothy
Starrett, David Rev—4 Stout, Ann W
Stevens, A W Stone, John
Stephens, John—2 Stout, J Stockton, Robert
Stewart, Wesley Stuyvesant, P G
Steward, Wm A Soudard, F
Schooler, Robert D Maj Soudusky, Mr
Shivel, John Suvers, John & Reuben
Scully, James—2 Story, Alfred
Simpson, Sarah miss Suter, Col

T Taylor, James Thornton, Willis—2
Twedd, Mary miss Thompson, James B
Tifice, Sally Mrs Thompson, S A E, mrs
Towler, Thomas Tuner, John G
Trotter, Judith mrs Tudor, H S Doct—2
Thompson, Wm G Tully, J A
Thompson, Samuel Uttinger, Jacob

V Uttinger, Jacob Uttinger, Frederick
V Vinson, G A Mrs W

W Wallis, D Maj Williams, George Worthington
Walker, Edmund Williams, Susanah mrs
Walker, H Eli Williams, Mary C miss—2
Wallsworth, H F—2 Williams, Mrs
Watkins, Judith G or Whipple, Ralph
Lucy Benning Wright, Millie
Weaver, Christian miss Williams, Benjamin F
Webster, Parker Woodburn, Wm—2
Wheeler, George N Woodburn, Wm—2
Wortham, David—2 Wood, Wm
Wycliffe, Robert jun Wrothington, Thos
Willen, Thomas Wudson, Daniel
White, James B Y

Y Young, Daniel JOSEPH FICKLIN, P. M.
Lex, July 1, 1835—26-3t
P. S. Persons calling for these letters, will
please mention whether advertised or not.

EBENEZER BISHOP—MILLWRIGHT,
RESPECTFULLY returns his sincere thanks
to the citizens of Fayette county, for the
liberal patronage they have bestowed upon him,
in his line, and will here say, that the multiplicity
of work now on hand, he is enabled to give
employment to two additional Journeymen Mill-
wrights immediately.

Fayette county, June 10, 1835—23-3t

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Fayette county, June 10, 1835—23-3t

JOSEPH FICKLIN, P. M.
Lex, July 1, 1835—26-3t
P. S. Persons calling for these letters, will
please mention whether advertised or not.

EBENEZER BISHOP—MILLWRIGHT,
RESPECTFULLY returns his sincere thanks
to the citizens of Fayette county, for the
liberal patronage they have bestowed upon him,
in his line, and will here say, that the multiplicity
of work now on hand, he is enabled to give
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SUPPLEMENT TO THE

KENTUCKY

GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON,

SATURDAY:::JULY 18,:::1835.

PROPOSALS

For carrying the Mails of the United States for two years, from 1st January, 1836, to December 31st, 1837, on the following post routes, in the State of Kentucky, will also be received at this Department until the 15th day of October next inclusive, to be decided on the 27th day of the same month.

3301. From *Maysville*, [1502] by Washington, May's Lick, Lower Blue Lick, Forest Retreat, Millersburg, Paris, Hallieburg, Moreland, and Markesville, to *Lexington*, (3318) 61 miles and back daily in 1 horse post coaches.

Leave *Maysville* daily at 3 a m, arrive at *Lexington* same days by 2 1/2 p m.

Leave *Lexington* daily at 2 1/2 p m, arrive at *Maysville* next days by 3 a m.

3302. From *Lexington*, by Steven's and Wood Park, to *Frankfort*, 24 miles and back daily.

Leave *Lexington* daily at 3 p m, arrive at *Frankfort* same days by 7 p m.

Leave *Frankfort* daily at 9 1/2 a m, arrive at *Lexington* same days by 1 1/2 p m.

3303. From *Frankfort*, by Hardinsville, Clay Village, Shelbyville, Simpsonville, Long Run, and Middletown, to *Louisville*, (3320-3101,) 53 miles and back daily in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave *Frankfort* daily at 7 1/2 p m, arrive at *Louisville* next days by 7 a m.

Leave *Louisville* daily at 9 1/2 p m, arrive at *Frankfort* next days by 9 a m.

3304. From *Lexington*, by Versailles to *Frankfort*, 24 miles and back 3 times a week in stages.

Leave *Lexington* every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 a m, arrive at *Versailles* same days by 10 a m, and at *Frankfort* same days by 2 p m.

Leave *Frankfort* every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 10 a m, arrive at *Versailles* same days by 2 p m, and at *Lexington* same days by 6 p m.

And, to afford a selection between two modes of supplying *Versailles*, proposals will be received for the transportation of the mail daily, between Lee's (or the nearest point on route No. 3302) and *Versailles*, about 5 miles in stages.

3305. From *Paris* (3301) by Centreville, Newtown, Georgetown, (3324), Great Crossings, and Greenfield, to *Frankfort*, 31 miles and back 3 times a week in stages.

Leave *Paris* every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, after the arrival of the mail from *Maysville*, say at 11 a m, arrive at *Georgetown* same days by 3 p m, and at *Frankfort* same days by 7 p m.

Leave *Frankfort* every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 9 1/2 a m, arrive at *Georgetown* same days by 1 1/2 p m, and at *Paris* same days in time to receive with the mail to *Maysville*, say by 5 p m.

3306. From *Catlettsburg* (1958) by Clinton Furnace, Little Sandy, Triplett, and Rice's Cross Roads, to *Owingsville*, 70 miles and back once a week.

Leave *Catlettsburg* every Wednesday, day at 6 a m, arrive at *Owingsville* next day by 5 p m.

3307. From *Lexington* (3301) by Chilesburg, Colbyville, Winchester, Mount Sterling, and Flat Creek, to *Owingsville*, 50 miles and back 3 times a week in stages.

Leave *Lexington* every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 4 a m, arrive at *Owingsville* next days by 6 p m.

3308. From *Catlettsburg* (1958) by Canterbury, Louisa, Paint Creek, Prestonburg, and Lanesville, to *Piketon*, (3312,) 90 miles and back once a week.

Leave *Catlettsburg* every Wednesday, day at 6 a m, arrive at *Prestonburg* next day by 5 p m, and at *Piketon* every Friday by 10 a m.

Leave *Piketon* every Friday at 12 noon, arrive at *Prestonburg* same day by 6 p m, and at *Catlettsburg* every Sunday by 5 p m.

3309. From *Prestonburg* (3313) to *Perry C. H.* (3336) 50 miles and back once a week.

Leave *Prestonburg* every Thursday at 1 p m, at *Perry C. H.* next day by 6 p m.

Leave *Perry C. H.* every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at *Prestonburg* next day by 12 noon.

3310. From *Catlettsburg* (1958) by Salina, W. Point, Elizabethtown, Coopersville, Melrose, Munfordsville, Three Forks, and Dripping Spring, to *Bowling Green*, (3323) 112 miles and back daily in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave *Louisville* daily at 9 a m, arrive at *Bowling Green* next days by 9 p m.

Leave *Bowling Green* daily at 5 a m, arrive at *Louisville* next days at 6 p m.

3311. From *Bowling Green*, by Franklin, McCreary's, Tenn., Mulroy's, Mansker's Creek, and Pleasant Hill, to *Nashville*, 60 miles and back daily in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave *Bowling Green* daily at 4 a m, arrive at *Nashville* same days by 7 p m.

Leave *Everett's House* every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at *West Union* same day by 11 a m.

Leave *West Union* every Wednesday at 12 noon, arrive at *Everett's House* same day by 5 p m.

3312. From *Piketon* (3308) to *Clifton* Va., [1990] 75 miles and back once a week.

Leave *Piketon* every Friday at 10 1/2 a m, arrive at *Clifton* next day by 10 p m.

Leave *Clifton* every Monday at 6 a m, arrive at *Piketon* next day by 6 p m.

3313. From *Mount Sterling* [3307] by Peck's Oak, Olympian Springs, Giles's, V. V. Liberty, and Burning Springs, to *Prestonburg*, [3308] and return by *Burning Springs* and *Hazle Green* to *Mount Sterling*, 88 miles once a week.

Leave *Mount Sterling* every Monday at 3 p m, or after the arrival of the mail from *Lexington*, arrive at *Prestonburg* every Wednesday by 6 p m.

Leave *Prestonburg* every Thursday at 5 a m, arrive at *Mount Sterling* every Saturday by 8 a m.

3314. From *Owingsville* (3206) by Sharpsburg, Flat Rock, and North Middletown, to *Paris* (3301,) 31 miles and back twice a week.

Leave *Owingsville* every Tuesday and Friday at 6 a m, arrive at *Paris* same days by 4 p m.

Leave *Paris* every Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at *Owingsville* same days by 4 p m.

3315. From *Owingsville* (3307) by Slate, Hillsboro, Poplar Plains, Flemingsburgh, Mount Carmel, Mill Creek, and North Fork, to *Washington*, (3301,) 42 miles and back twice a week; and from *Owingsville*, by Sherburne's Mills, Flemingsburgh, Mill Creek, and North Fork, to *Washington*, 38 miles and back once a week.

Leave *Owingsville* every Tuesday and Friday at 3 p m, or after the arrival of the mail from *Lexington*, arrive at *Washington* every Wednesday by 6 p m.

Leave *Washington* every Thursday at 5 a m, arrive at *Owingsville* same days by 8 p m.

3316. From *Cynthiana* (3326) by Forrest Retreat, Carlisle, and Moorefield, to *Sharpsburg*, (3314) 26 miles; 3 times a week between *Cynthiana* and *Carlisle*, and once a week between *Carlisle* and *Sharpsburg*.

Leave *Cynthiana* every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 9 a m, arrive at *Carlisle* same days by 1 p m.

Leave *Carlisle* every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 4 a m, arrive at *Cynthiana* same days by 8 a m.

Leave *Carlisle* every Thursday at 2 p m, arrive at *Sharpsburg* same day by 6 p m.

Leave *Sharpsburg* every Friday at 9 a m, arrive at *Carlisle* same day by 1 p m.

3317. From *Frankfort* (3303) by Lawrenceburg, Little Sandy, Triplett, and Rice's Cross Roads, to *Owingsville*, 70 miles and back once a week.

Leave *Owingsville* every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at *Frankfort* next day by 5 p m.

3318. From *Lexington*, (3324) by Nicholasville, Burnt Tavern, Lancaster, Stanford, Walnut Flat, Crab Orchard, Mount Vernon, London, [3329] Lynn Camp, Barboursville, Cumberland Ford, Cumberland Gap, Tenn., and Tazewell, to *Beau's Station* [3328] 170 miles and back three times a week in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave *Lexington* every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 10 a m, arrive at *London* next days by 4 p m, and at *Beau's Station* every Wednesday, Friday and Sunday by 10 p m.

Leave *London* every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 5 a m, arrive at *Nashville* next days by 6 p m.

3319. From *Glasgow*, by Lewis, Scottsville, Belvoir, Tenn., and Hendersonville, to *Nashville*, 80 miles and back 3 times a week in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave *Glasgow* every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 1 p m, arrive at *Nashville* next days by 5 p m.

3320. From *Louisville* [3303-3401] by Salina, W. Point, Elizabethtown, Coopersville, Melrose, Munfordsville, Three Forks, and Dripping Spring, to *Bowling Green*, [3323] 112 miles and back daily in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave *Louisville* daily at 9 a m, arrive at *Bowling Green* next days by 9 p m.

Leave *Bowling Green* daily at 5 a m, arrive at *Louisville* next days at 6 p m.

3321. From *Bowling Green*, by Franklin, McCreary's, Tenn., Mulroy's, Mansker's Creek, and Pleasant Hill, to *Nashville*, 84 miles and back once a week.

Leave *Catlettsburg* every Wednesday at 5 a m, arrive at *Maysville* next day by 8 p m.

Leave *Maysville* every Monday at 5 a m, arrive at *Catlettsburg* next day by 8 p m.

3322. From *Glasgow* [3318-9] to *Bowling Green*, [3320-1] 21 miles and back once a week in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave *Glasgow* every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 1 p m, arrive at *Bowling Green* same day by 7 p m.

3323. From *Danville* [3330] by Lancaster, Kennedy's, and Silver Creek, to *Richmond* [3329] 34 miles and back twice a week.

Leave *Danville* every Tuesday and Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at *Richmond* same day by 8 p m.

Leave *Richmond* every Tuesday and Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at *Claysville* same day by 3 p m.

3324. From *Richmond* by Proctor Place, Irvine, Station Camp, Section Creek, and Manchester, to *London* [3325] 94 miles and back, once a week between *Richmond* and *Manchester* 70 miles, and twice a week between *Manchester* and *London* 24 miles.

Leave *Richmond* every Tuesday and Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at *London* 12 noon.

3325. From *Hopkinsville*, 3354, by Oak Grove, Clarksville, Tenn., Fredonia, Mount Henry, and Lowe's, to *Nashville*, 70 miles and back three times a week in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave *Hopkinsville* every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 3 p m, arrive at *Nashville* next days by 8 p m.

Leave *Nashville* every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 9 a m, arrive at *Hopkinsville* next days by 6 p m.

3326. From *Richmond* by Stamping Ground, Long Lick, Owen's, Benton, New Liberty, Eagle Creek, Beech Park, and Warsaw, to *Ghent*, 3346, 70 miles and back, once a week.

Leave *Richmond* every Friday at 9 p m, arrive at *Ghent* next day by 9 p m.

3327. From *Richmond* by Stamping Ground, Long Lick, Owen's, Benton, New Liberty, Eagle Creek, Beech Park, and Warsaw, to *Hopkinsville*, 3354, by Oak Grove, Clarksville, Tenn., Fredonia, Mount Henry, and Lowe's, to *Nashville*, 70 miles and back, once a week.

Leave *Richmond* every Friday at 9 p m, arrive at *Hopkinsville* next day by 9 p m.

3328. From *Richmond* by Stamping Ground, Long Lick, Owen's, Benton, New Liberty, Eagle Creek, Beech Park, and Warsaw, to *Ghent*, 3346, 70 miles and back, once a week.

Leave *Richmond* every Friday at 9 p m, arrive at *Ghent* next day by 9 p m.

3329. From *Richmond* by Stamping Ground, Long Lick, Owen's, Benton, New Liberty, Eagle Creek, Beech Park, and Warsaw, to *Hopkinsville*, 3354, by Oak Grove, Clarksville, Tenn., Fredonia, Mount Henry, and Lowe's, to *Nashville*, 70 miles and back, once a week.

Leave *Richmond* every Friday at 9 p m, arrive at *Hopkinsville* next day by 9 p m.

3330. From *Richmond* by Stamping Ground, Long Lick, Owen's, Benton, New Liberty, Eagle Creek, Beech Park, and Warsaw, to *Ghent*, 3346, 70 miles and back, once a week.

Leave *Richmond* every Friday at 9 p m, arrive at *Ghent* next day by 9 p m.

3331. From *Richmond* by Stamping Ground, Long Lick, Owen's, Benton, New Liberty, Eagle Creek, Beech Park, and Warsaw, to *Hopkinsville*, 3354, by Oak Grove, Clarksville, Tenn., Fredonia, Mount Henry, and Lowe's, to *Nashville*, 70 miles and back, once a week.

Leave *Richmond* every Friday at 9 p m, arrive at *Hopkinsville* next day by 9 p m.

3332. From *Richmond* by Stamping Ground, Long Lick, Owen's, Benton, New Liberty, Eagle Creek, Beech Park, and Warsaw, to *Ghent*, 3346, 70 miles and back, once a week.

FIFTY DOLLARS

R E W A R D.

BROKE Jail on the night of Friday July 17th, **JOHN WARD**, Confined for dealing FALO. **Ward** is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, smooth skin, red complexion, heavy beard and dark hair; small, dark, keen, hazel eyes; weighs about 145 pounds, is uncommonly stout made, very pleasant countenance, and polite in his conversation. He had on, a striped Gingham round-about, twilled cotton pantaloons, and drab over Coat.

The above reward will be paid to any person who will deliver the said Ward to me in Lexington.

T. B. MEGOWAN.
Lexington, July 18, 1835-25-1

DOCTORS

CROSS AND BLACKBURN

WILL practice Medicine in all its departments in the city of Lexington and its vicinity. The former having paid, during his recent attendance upon the Medical schools and Hospitals of Europe, great attention to *Surgery and Midwifery*, would be glad to engage in the practice of those branches of the art.

To those laboring under Stone or Gavel. Dr. Cross would say, that he has it now in his power to offer them a means of relief for their sufferings, not only safe and effectual, but comparatively painless and bloodless. The operation he proposes to perform is denominated *LITHOTOMY*, and comprehend its instrumental apparatus no cutting instrument. It was invented by Baron Heurteloup, and it is at this time practised with the greatest possible degree of success in both Paris and London. In proof of its claims upon the confidence of the public, it is sufficient to say, that a very great number of the most celebrated Surgeons of Europe have given it their unequivocal approbation; among whom we may mention the names of Sir Astley Cooper, Sir Benjamin Browne and the late Baron Dupuytren.

As the operation of Civiale has been attempted in the West, and I believe with results also rather unsatisfactory, he deems it proper to remark that the one here offered to the public is totally unlike it in its principle, and he has commanded a degree of success, for which he or his warmest friends never contended.

While that of Civiale, it is sufficient to say, that a very great number of the most celebrated Surgeons of Europe have given it their unequivocal approbation; among whom we may mention the names of Sir Astley Cooper, Sir Benjamin Browne and the late Baron Dupuytren.

10. That if an assignment of the contract without the previous consent of the Postmaster General for it obtained, shall subject it to forfeiture.

III. The schedules are arranged so as to allow 7 minutes to each post office for opening and closing the mails generally, and one hour to the distributing post offices; but the Postmaster General is to have the power of extending the time, on allowing the like extension to the contractor, if he shall claim it. But it is designated to have the exchange of mails made at most of the offices on the most important coach routes, by means of pouches, so as to prevent any detention at them, and to allow at the more important offices more than 7 minutes for the overhauling of the mail portmanteaux.

IV. Bidders will observe the following directions.

1. Make a separate proposal for each route; for no route must not be blended in one bid, as it is designed to draw up the contracts so as to have but one route embraced in each contract.

2. State in the proposal the number of the routes;

The names of the offices at which it begins and ends;

The amount or yearly compensation asked for the service;

The number of trips monthly, weekly or daily, as the case may be.

And the manner in which the mail is to be carried.

N. B. Where the manner of conveyance is not specified in the advertisement, it is intended that the mail shall be carried in the cheapest mode contemplated by the Department; namely, on horseback.

3. Sign the proposal, and underneath the signature write the place of your residence by the name of the post office, county and State; seal it, direct to the "General Post Office, Washington City," and endorse upon the letter, "Proposals in the State of Ohio." Here insert the name of the State in which the route advertised, and cause the same to be transmitted by mail or otherwise, in season, to be received on or before the 15th day of October next. Be careful to make the proper address and endorsement on the letter containing the proposal, as it is not intended to break the seal until after said 15th of October.

V. If the bidder is not a contractor, satisfactory recommendations of his ability to perform the service, and his general standing, must be submitted, to entitle his proposal to consideration.

VI. Bids for contracts on post coach and stage routes, must be attended by the written consent of at least two responsible persons, to be security for the person or persons offering; which written paper may specify the route or routes, or indicate a general consent, and it must be accompanied by the certificate of one or more postmasters, or other satisfactory evidence of the pecuniary responsibility of the person so offered as security. No bid for this description of routes, not thus sustained, will be considered.

VII. The distances, as stated in this advertisement, are believed to be substantially correct; but the contractor will inform himself on that point, as no increased pay can be allowed for any difference when the places are named correctly.

VIII. The privilege of carrying the mails, on stage and coach routes, on horse during the winter months, or at any other time, will not be allowed, unless it is stipulated for in the proposals and embraced in the contract.

IX. On routes where the mail is transported in stages, and the present contractor shall be superseded by an underbidder who may not have the stage property requisite for the performance of the contract, he shall purchase from the present contractor such of the stage horses and property as may be suitable for the service, at a fair valuation, and make payment therefor by reasonable instalments. Should they not agree as to the suitable price of the property, the terms, or the security, either may choose a person, who may appoint a third, and the decision shall be final; or the Postmaster General will name the uprize. This will be made the condition of any bid under that of a present contractor; and should the underbidder fail to comply, his bid will be offered to the contractor; but should he decline it, the proposal of the underbidder will be excepted unconditional.

X. If a person shall refuse to execute a contract and bond, with sureties at his accepted bid, all other contracts with the Department shall be subject to forfeiture; and he shall be prosecuted under the 4th section of the act for the regulation of the Post Office Department, passed March 3, 1825.

XI. The special routes herein advertised are established by the Postmaster General under the 4th section of the act aforesaid, upon the condition that the expense of transporting the mail upon them does not exceed the net proceeds of the offices for the supply of which they are established. Bidders will understand that this description of routes must be taken subject to that condition. Their compensation cannot, under any circumstances, exceed the net amount of the offices thus to be supplied.

XII. Other days in the week than those named in the advertisement, may better suit the publication days of newspapers on weekly and semi-weekly routes; or in reference to other circumstances of which the Department is unapprised, better accommodate the public. Postmasters are requested to examine this advertisement, and point out to the Department all such cases for alteration.

AMOS KENDALL, Postmaster General.

Post Office Department, July 2, 1835.

—INSURRECTION OF SLAVES IN MISSISSIPPI.

A merchant of Nashville received a letter this morning, from a gentleman of respectable character in Mississippi, giving an account of an extensive meditated insurrection of the slaves in that state;

SOME time ago I made a publication, in the Kentucky Gazette, in which I charged David J. Merrell with having obtained, from me, by fraud, a bill of sale of some negroes—and where, being satisfied, that the said Merrell, did not as therein charged, or in any other manner, practise any fraud upon me; I consider it due to him, to state so by a publication in the same paper, and to remove as far as I can, any impression which that publication may have made against him—for that purpose, I have this day signed this and caused it to be inserted in the same paper. Witness my hand and seal, this 9th July, 1835.

DAVID J. MERRELL, Seal.

W. H. Garrett, mark 28-31

The writer says:

"I take a few moments from the aw-

ful distress and confusion existing here to inform you that this (Hinds) and several adjoining counties, have been under arms day and night, in our own defence, expecting every moment to be burned up or have our throats cut by the Negroes. A dreadful alarm exists, particularly among the females.

"An insurrection has, it appears, been on hand among the negroes, for the last six months, headed by white men. The massacre was to have commenced on the fourth of July. Their plans were well laid, and, no doubt but that thousands of the whites would have been murdered, had we not been saved, only a week before the time, by a faithful negro man, who was in all the secrets, and was to have been high in command, and who revealed to his master the whole plan; and, to convince him of its reality, placed his master in a position where, from his place of concealment, he could overhear one of their night meetings, at which the whole scheme was discussed.

"A great many negroes, were, in consequence taken up in Madison county, from whom the committee found out who the white leaders were. About ten negroes and five or six white men have been hung without any form of law or trial except an examination before the examining committee. They are still going on trying and hanging. It appears, from a confession that Doctor Cotton made, that their route was to have commenced from some place above this and proceed thence, through the principal towns to Natchez, and then on to New Orleans, murdering all the white men and ugly women—sparing the handsome ones and making wives of them—and plundering and burning as they went. Dr. Cotton after being condemned upon negro testimony made a confession and disclosed the whole plan. He is an old confederate of a man by the name of Murrell, now in the Nashville Penitentiary."

In addition to the forgoing, which is copied from the Nashville Banner of the 15th inst., we learn by a gentleman just arrived in this city, that there were 40 negroes executed. From the information given by Cotton, five men in Vicksburg, were reported to be concerned in the proposed insurrection, one of whom was taken by the citizens, whipped severely, lashed and feathered, then released, and informed that if himself and companions did not immediately depart, their fate would be worse. Instead of taking the hint, the whole five took possession of a house after arming themselves, which they secured as well as they were able. The Citizens determined to dislodge them, and attacked the house. The back door was forced by the party at the head of which was Col. Vick, who fell forward as the door gave way. A gun was instantly discharged from within, the contents of which were lodged in the breast of Doct. Hugh Shiel Bodley, a native of this city, and son of the late Gen. Bodley who fell and expired without uttering a word. The gentlemen in the Doctor's rear immediately fired on the assassin and gave him a mortal wound, when the whole five were taken and hung up on the spot.

We deeply regret the death of Doctor Bodley, he was reared, educated, and universally esteemed in this city, as a gentleman of amiability, and great promise in his profession. His death, under any circumstances, would cast a gloom over Lexington.

There is a further report, that six white men who were under examination, at some point not now recollect, were hung without going through the trial, in consequence of the intelligence of insurrectionary movements in the neighborhood, which required their immediate assistance.

OHIO AND MICHIGAN.

There is to be no war between Ohio and Michigan. The firmness and prudence of the President has enabled him to avert the storm which appeared on the point of bursting full in blood and ruin but a few weeks since. The Columbus Hemisphere of the 15th inst. congratulates its readers that all apprehensions of a forcible collision arising out of the controversy in relation to the North-east boundary of this State are removed. The communication between the Governor and the General Government since the adjournment of the Legislature has led to results entirely satisfactory to the former—and which embrace all that the hon' or interests of the State can require. The several objects contemplated in the compromise bill will be accomplished in due season."

This desirable object was effected immediately after the arrival of the Ohio Commissioners at Washington. They were met by the President with frankness; he entered with promptitude into an arrangement consistent with the interests and honor of all parties, viz: that Ohio should run her line without molestation, and that the citizens of the disputed territory should be left free to choose between her jurisdiction and that of Michigan. We have no doubt that this embarrassing question has been settled and Congress can act on the subject, and that they will fairly award to the President due praise for the skill and prudence with which it has been managed. —*Low. Pub. Ad.*